

§ 362.2

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and authorities of the DISA. For the purposes of 10 U.S.C. 193, any other law or regulation, or for any other purpose, DISA will perform the functions of the Defense Communications Agency.

§ 362.2 Definitions.

(a) *Defense Communications System (DCS)*. (1) The DCS is a composite of DoD-owned and -leased telecommunications subsystems and networks comprised of facilities, personnel, and material under the management control and operational direction of the DISA. It provides the longhaul, point-to-point, and switched network telecommunications needed to satisfy the requirements of the Department of Defense and certain other Government Agencies, including those required to interconnect the NCA, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Unified and Specified Commanders with the general purpose networks.

(2) The DCS includes fixed, transportable, and mobile facilities. It consists of:

(i) Switching and/or relay facilities to include associated software of the general purpose (common user) networks, such as Defense Switched Network (DSN), Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN), Defense Data Network (DDN), and Secure Voice System.

(ii) Transmission media and/or circuits that provide user and/or subscriber connection into the DCS networks, or which interconnect the switching and/or relay facilities and/or the user and/or subscriber terminals in use by the DCS. This includes the assets of the Defense Satellite Communications System, except those portions that are specifically excluded from the DCS.

(3) Although the DISA specifies the interconnection and interface standards when operated with DCS networks, the DCS does not include:

(i) Mobile and/or transportable communications facilities and assets organic to Army, Navy, Air Force, and Fleet Marine forces, unless specifically designated as components of the DCS.

(ii) Ship and/or ship, ship and/or shore, air and/or air, air and/or ground, and other tactical telecommunications.

(iii) Post, camp, base, and station user and/or subscriber facilities and terminals.

(iv) On-site telecommunications facilities associated with or integral to weapons systems and to missile launch complexes, including those required for countdown, command, control, weapons destruct, and range safety.

(v) Consoles and display devices integral to the Unified and Specified Command Centers, their DoD Component Headquarters, and the Military Services' operations centers.

(b) *Fielding Plan*. A fielding plan details the coordination and execution involved in the deployment of a system or equipment, and addresses interoperability opportunities and constraints. The plan includes sufficient information for a common understanding between the program sponsor and the gaining command for equipment quantities, implementation schedules, skill qualifications and training, and any additional manpower, facilities, or support requirements.

(c) *Long-haul Telecommunications*. All general purpose and special purpose long-distance facilities and services (including terminal equipment and local circuitry supporting the long-haul service) used to support the electromagnetic and/or optical dissemination, transmission, or reception of information via voice, data, video, integrated telecommunications, wire, or radio to or from the post, camp, base, or station switch and/or main frame (except for trunk lines to the first-serving commercial central office for local communications services). That includes the FTS2000, DSN, DDN, the AUTODIN, dedicated point-to-point service, and the Primary Interexchange Carrier service associated with business or tie line to the local exchange carrier (e.g., Direct Distance Dialing, Foreign Exchange, WATS, 800 service, etc.) and contractor-provided telecommunications, including the interconnection of various functional Automated Data Processing Systems.

(d) *Military Departments' Operations and Maintenance Commands*. The Army Information Systems Command, Air Force Communications Command, and the Naval Computers and Telecommunications Command.

(e) Military Satellite Communications (MILSATCOM) Systems. The totality of existing and planned DoD satellite communications capability consisting of the space, ground, and control segments. MILSATCOM systems include the interfaces between satellite systems and ground segments, and the interfaces with other communications systems.

(f) *National Communications System (NCS)*. (1) The NCS was established by E.O. 12472 (3 CFR, 1984 Comp., p. 193). It consists of the telecommunications assets of the entities represented on the NCS Committee of Principals and an administrative structure consisting of the Executive Agent, the NCS Committee of Principals, and the Manager.

(2) The mission of the NCS is to assist the President, the National Security Council, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in:

(i) The exercise of the telecommunications functions and responsibilities assigned in E.O. 12472.

(ii) The coordination of the planning for, and provision of, national security emergency preparedness communications for the Federal Government under all circumstances, including crisis or emergency, attack, recovery, and reconstitution.

(g) *National Military Command System (NMCS)*. The NMCS is the priority DoD Component of the WWMCCS designed to support the NCA in the exercise of its responsibilities. It also supports the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the exercise of his responsibilities.

(h) *Operational Test Agency (OTA)*. Separate and independent from the material developing and/or procuring Agency and from the using Agency, the major field OTA shall be responsible for planning and conducting operational tests, reporting test results, and providing an evaluation of the tested system's operational effectiveness and suitability directly to the Agency's Director.

(i) *Procedural Interface Standards*. Specifications for accomplishing the exchange of information across an interface. They define:

(1) The form or format in which information is to be exchanged.

(2) The prescribed information exchange language, syntax, and vocabulary to be used in the information exchange.

(3) Interface operating procedures that govern the information exchange.

(j) *Technical Interface Standards*. Specifications of the functional, electrical, and physical characteristics necessary to allow the exchange of information across an interface between different C3 and information systems or equipment.

(k) *Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS)*. The WWMCCS is the worldwide command and control system that provides the means for operational direction and technical administrative support involved in the function of C2 of U.S. military forces.

§ 362.3 Mission.

The DISA is responsible for planning, developing, and supporting command, control, communications (C3), and information systems that serve the needs of the National Command Authorities (NCA) under all conditions of peace and war. It provides guidance and support on technical and operational C3 and information systems issues affecting the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the Unified and Specified Commands, and the Defense Agencies (hereafter referred to collectively as "the DoD Components"). It ensures the interoperability of the Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS), the Defense Communications System (DCS), theater and tactical command and control systems, North Atlantic Treaty Organization and/or allied C3 systems, and those national and/or international commercial systems that affect the DISA mission. It supports national security emergency preparedness telecommunications functions of the National Communications System (NCS), as prescribed by E.O. 12472.

§ 362.4 Organization and management.

The DISA is established as a Combat Support Agency of the Department of